

Myotis septentrionalis* (Northern Long-eared Myotis)*Priority 1 Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN)****Class:** *Mammalia* (Mammals)**Order:** *Chiroptera* (Bats)**Family:** *Vespertilionidae* (Common Bats)**General comments:**

This species hibernates in large groups in caves and mines during the winter. Since the discovery of White-nose Syndrome (WNS) in 2006 in northeastern United States bat populations for species that co-hibernate with northern long-eared myotis have decreased more than 90 percent. Specific population decline information for northern long-eared myotis is lacking however, WNS does affect northern long-eared myotis. It is predicted that WNS could extirpate cave/ mine hibernating bats from the northeastern United States. Population monitoring should be considered in Maine.

Species Conservation Range Maps for Northern Long-eared Myotis:Town Map: [Myotis septentrionalis Towns.pdf](#)Subwatershed Map: [Myotis septentrionalis HUC12.pdf](#)**SGCN Priority Ranking - Designation Criteria:****Risk of Extirpation:**Maine Status: **Endangered**Federal Status: **Threatened****State Special Concern or NMFS Species of Concern: NA****Recent Significant Declines:**

Northern Long-eared Myotis is currently undergoing steep population declines, which has already led to, or if unchecked is likely to lead to, local extinction and/or range contraction.

Notes:

95% decline in winter hibernating bats from pre-WNS counts in Maine

Regional Endemic: NA**High Regional Conservation Priority:**

NatureServe:

Global Rank: G2

High Climate Change Vulnerability: NA**Understudied rare taxa: NA****Historical: NA****Culturally Significant: NA****Habitats Assigned to Northern Long-eared Myotis:****Formation Name Boreal Upland Forest****Macrogroup Name Boreal Upland Forest**

Habitat System Name: Acadian Low Elevation Spruce-Fir-Hardwood Forest **Notes:** "secondary habitat" for this (formerly) widespread but present in a variety of Maine habitats: presumed occurrence

Habitat System Name: Acadian Sub-boreal Spruce Flat **Notes:** "secondary habitat" for this (formerly) widespread but present in a variety of Maine habitats: documented occurrence

Habitat System Name: Acadian-Appalachian Montane Spr-Fir-Hwd Forest **Notes:** "secondary habitat" for this (formerly) widespread but present in a variety of Maine habitats: presumed occurrence

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Stressor Priority Level based on Severity and Actionability	Moderate Severity		High Severity	
	Highly Actionable		Medium-High	
	Moderately Actionable		Medium	
	Actionable with Difficulty		Low	

IUCN Level 1 Threat Energy Production and Mining**IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Renewable Energy**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Highly actionable**Notes:** While cave bats are considered less susceptible to wind turbine collision than tree bats, potentially additive mortality events, especially in the aftermath of WNS, has been observed.**IUCN Level 1 Threat Human Intrusions and Disturbance****IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Recreational Activities**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Highly actionable**Notes:** Cavers can spread WNS if they do not follow disinfection protocols.**IUCN Level 1 Threat Other Options****IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Lack of knowledge**Severity:** Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Highly actionable**Notes:** Information related to location and types of hibernacula used, use of managed forest, and the location and selection of maternity roosts in Maine is unknown at this time.**IUCN Level 1 Threat Invasive and Other Problematic Species, Genes and Diseases****IUCN Level 2 Threat:** Invasive Non-native-Alien Species-Diseases**Severity:** Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty**Notes:** White-nose syndrome (WNS) is a fungal disease that has caused the preceptious decline in most cave hibernating bat species in the eastern half of the US.**Species Level Conservation Actions Assigned to Northern Long-eared Myotis:**

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None. ***Only species specific conservation actions that address high (red) or medium-high (orange) priority stressors are summarized here.***

Guild Level Conservation Actions:

This Species is currently not attributed to a guild.

Broad Taxonomic Group Conservation Actions:

Relevant conservation actions for this species are assigned within broader taxonomic groups in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-1.

Habitat Based Conservation Actions:

Additional conservation actions that may benefit habitat(s) associated with this species can be found in Maine's 2015 Wildlife Action Plan: Element 4, Table 4-15. Click on the Habitat Grouping of interest to launch a habitat based report summarizing relevant conservation actions and associated SGCN.

The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.